The Instructions to Admiral Hoff in Cuba.

Filibustering Expeditions to be Intercepted.

The Sale of Peruvian Monitors to the Insurgents Not Allowed.

MRS. GRANT'S RECEPTION.

Interview Between President Grant and Casanova's Daughters.

Nominations and Confirmations to Office.

THREE COLORED MEN CONFIRMED

The Union Pacific Railroad Bill in the Senate.

Passage of the Census Bill in the House.

The Sale of the Peruvian Monitors to Cubans rent Rights to be Extended to the Cubaus. The rumor that the two Peruvian iron-clads would probably be transferred to the Cuban procircles here. There is good authority for the belief that this government would not countenance an act of the kind. The representatives of the Cuban revolution have been ven to understand that this administration would ommercial interests of any power friendly to the not be guilty of the duplicity that characterized same time, the representatives of the Cuban moveome extent the substantial aid of our government. belligerent rights will be extended to the struggling Cubans, thus guaranteeing them all the facilities for procuring the munitions of war which the Spaniards now enjoy in the cities of this country.

Delegation of Cubau Ludies at the Capitol-Sensation Among the Fashionables at Mrs. Grant's Reception-The Case of Mr. Casa-

Mrs. Emilia C. De Villaverde and Miss Manuela Yzquierdo, of the Cuban Ladies' Relief Association, ere at the Capitol to-day in company with General enate and introduced them to a good many distin-Rawlins, Secretary of War, in company with Mr. Leopold Yzquierdo. At two o'clock they visited Mrs. Grant, who was holding her first re-ception at the Waite House, which was largely attended. The Cuban ladies were conspicuthe brilliant throng that filled the Blue and Red rooms. Miss Yzquierdo was dressed in cuir iss. Yzquierdo made friends very fast among the ladies assembled in the East room. She is a young and beautiful Cuban, with a wonderful wealth of jet Mrs. Villaverde was dressed in as already described. Mrs. Grant was very W. W. Leland to take them around the mansion and performed. On returning Mrs. Villaverde intimated to Mrs. Grant that she desired to see the President in reference to her father, Mr. Casanova, now imprisoned by the Spanish authorities in Cuba. Mrs. Grant very kindly went up stairs and desired General Dent to conduct the Cuban ladies to the library, and then inform President Grant that an interview with him was requested in reference to the case of Mr. Casinova. The President made appearance promptly and entered freely conversation with the ladies. He assured Mrs. Villaverde that he had given his personal attention to her father's case, and no later than this morning he had an interview with the Secretary of State in relation to it. Mrs. Villaverde was so overcome by the degree of interest mannesses, of the President that she burst into tears, which was the President that she burst into tears, which was the that the Called States government would do all in that the Called States government would do all in interview then terminated.

Nominations Seat to the Secure. The following nominations were sent to the Senate

The following nominations were sent to the Senate to-day:

Deputy Commissioner of Internal Recense—John W. Douglass. Collectors of Customs.—John L. Haynes, for the district of Texas; James R. McClurg, for the district of Salmsia, Texas; James R. McClurg, for the district of Salmsia, Fexas; James R. McClurg, for the district of Salmsia, Fexas; James R. McClurg, Cont. Minnesots; Robert M. Smith, for Fernandina, Fla.; Win. C. Vance, at Key West, Fla.; Thomas Rearney, & Curpus Chiest, Texas; Higher Motter, Jr., & Mediciek A. Dockery, at St. Johns, Fla. Lackhools, Fla. Customs—Roubes Stephenson, at Cholmant, Obio; George Fisher, at Cairo, H. March College, Customs—Roubes Stephenson, at Cholmant, Obio; George Fisher, at Cairo, H. March College, Flatter of Pennsylvania; O. J. Hollister, District of Utah; Frank W. Glenn, First district of Texas; James B. Callill, Fourth district of History, The Callill, Fourth district of History, The Callill, Fourth district of History, The Memory of Internal Resear.—A. R. Anderson, Fifth district of Nove York; E. D. Wood, Fourth district of Fennsylvania; Amos C. Babcock, Ninh district of Elimbis; Thomas Powers, Second district of Mississippi John R. Bowen, Eighteenth district of Fennsylvania; Amos C. Babcock, Ninh district of Elimbis; Thomas Powers, Second district of North Promas Research of Limbis; Thomas Powers, Second district of North Promas Research, Miss.; Charles Estinger, at Mantrowa, Wis.; John B. History, A. William R. Stetson, at Remswerk, Mc.; William N. Fenny, at Vincennes, Ind.; Thomas Powers, Mc.; William R. Stetson, at Remswerk, Mc.; William N. Fenny, at Vincennes, Ind.; Thomas Powers, Mc.; William N. Fenny, at Vincennes, Ind.; Thomas Powers, Mc.; William N. Fenny, at Vincennes, Ind.; Thomas Powers, Mc.; William R. Stetson, at Erie, Pa., J. A. Kinsiniter, at Gettys ung. Pr.; John B. Tier, at Wabash, Ind.; H. G. Fell, at Norwalk Ill.; Oliver Edwards, at Warner, Mc.; William R. Stetson, at Remswerk, Mc.; William, R. Stetson, at Fraverse City, Mchingan; George W. Martin

Nominations Withdrawn from the Senate following nominations:-

Daniel W. Chichester, Postmaster at Placerville, Cai.; Napoison Underrwood, Assessor of Internal Revenue for the First District of Louisiana; Edward V. Kingsley, Sere-lary of the Legation at Madrid; W. H. harnes, Collector of Internal Revenue for the First District of Pennsylvania. Nominations Confirmed by the Sconte.

The Senate this afternoon confirmed the following nominations:-

Bominations:

Emil Hoechsier, of Illinois, Consul at Bremen; L. II.
Litchneid, Marsial of Dacotsh; Geo. W. French, Chief
Justice of the Supreme Court of Dacotsh; Jefferson P. Kidder, Associate Justice, Dacotsh; J. H. Howe, Chief Justice,
Wyoming; John W. Clingman and William T. Jones, Associate Justices, Wyoming.

Cullectors of Internal Research—Horsato Jonkins, Jr., for the
Collection District of Florida: Finekney Rollins, Seventh
North Carolina; Lewis G. Brown, Secund Texan; James A.
Galbreath, Finst Toncescen; E. T. McGee, Syath Fennessee;

nication—Charies H. Manning, James A. Deaver, eLanahan, Harrison Spear, Nicholas H. Lawden, Ashton, Henry H. Kimball, John K. Stavenson, yan, Jasper H. Diamond, Thomas W. Fitch, Burchard, Julius A. Katser, George C. Nelison, ster. William G. McEwen, George S. Gates, Her-Francis N. Trevor, Theron Skeel, Holland N. Frank J. Symmes, John Q. A. Ford, Charles F. en S. Ogden, Charles W. Rae, George H. Kearney, Trey, William S. Moore, Cyrus D. Foss, John B. Negro Officers for South Carolina and Lou-

C. This is the first confirmation by the Senate of a bert, colored, was confirmed as assessor of the First

The Baltimore Collectorship.

tive Mansion this morning and had an interview with the President, the object being to urge the appointment of ex-Mayor Chapman, of that city, for

confirmed as justice of the peace for the district of

The Census Bill-A Horde of Expectants Disappointed.

The Census bill reported by the House committee which provided for taking the census in April and the appointment of a horde of new officers was knocked into pi to-day in the House of Representatives. Nothing but the five first sections, making some general arrangements preliminary to the work, were retained. The remainder of the sections, some the census will be made to apply as heretofore, to the first day of June, and a plan for the details of the work will be arranged by the Secretary of the interior, the Superintendent of Census and a joint committee of the two houses, which must be submitted to Congress at its next session. Should the Senate not concur, it is probable the ninth census will be taken in accordance with the law of 1850, under which we have nad the best two censuses of the country ever taken. The law of 1850 was prepared by a board composed of John M. Ciayton, Jacob Collamer and Reverdy Johnson, with Jos. C. G. Kennedy as secretary, who superintended the taking of the censuses of 1850 and 1860.

The Reception at the White House. Mrs. Grant's reception this afternoon was largely attended. A number of gentlemen accompanied adies, who paid their respects. Mrs. Grant was assisted in receiving her callers by Mrs. General

Business at the Navy Department. Secretary Borie has made public a notice request-ing visitors to confine their interviews with the Secretary to the special business for which they are ad-

referred to the chief clerk, who will give proper to the commandants of the yards. This course has been adopted since the Secretary desires not to interfere with such appointments, which properly come under the supervision of the commandants.

The Question of Rauk in the Navy. The House Committee on Naval Affairs has agreed to report a bill legalizing the navy regulations relative to the staff and line officers established by the late Secretary of the Navy, Mr. Wells. The present regulations are to continue in force for one year according to this bill, and in the meantine Congress will prescribe new ones. The committee has authorized their chairman to report the bill to the House and endeavor to pass it. This is in direct conflict with the recent order issued by the Secretary of the Navy relative to the line and staff officers. On this point the committee is at variance with the secretary. The bill, should it even pass the How which is doubtful, for want of time, does not stand any show in the Secretary in favor of the Secretary's order.

The Americation of St. Domingo.

The Annexation of St. Domingo. The House Committee on Foreign Affairs, after a careful consideration of the whole subject, has at last agreed upon a resolution relative to the annexa-tion of St. Domingo, and authorized General Ranks to report it to the House. It provides that the President of the United States shall be authorized to open negotiations with the government of St. Domingo, either by the appointment of a commision, or in whatever manner he may deem best calculated to promote the success of the projected annexation. General Banks will report the resolution as soon as possible and endeavor to get it through the House. He has prepared an elaborate speech on the subject, which, should time permi,t he

will deliver.
The Treaty with Hawall. The Senate Committee on Foreign Relations agreed to-day to report favorably to the next executive session of the Senate the treaty some time ago entered into between this country and the Sandwich Islands in relation to commerce, and which gives to the United States certain privileges not enjoyed by

other Powers. The Miami Indian Reservation in Kansas The Commissioner of the General Land Office has prepared forty-three patents, embracing about 8,600 acres of land in Kansas, allotted from the Miami national reserve for members of the Miami tribe of Indians, under provisions of the treaty with those Indians of June 5, 1854, which allotments were approved by the Secretary of the Interior February 11,

The Texas Election to be Postponed. The Reconstruction Committee to-day adopted a resolution to be reported to the House postponing the Texas vote on the constitution until further ac tion by Congress.
Fall Session of the Supreme Court.

It is now the intention of the Supreme Court to hold a session during the months of October, Novem-ber and December, then to adjourn over the holidays to the 1st of Pebruary, when the Court will hold another session of three mouths. If the bill to reor-ganize the Court now pending becomes a law the periods and time above mentioned will become permanent arrangement.

The Mutilated Currency Question Decided. Joseph K. Tyler, the Collector of Customs and Assistant United States Treasurer at Buffalo, N. Y., had an interesting interview with Secretary Boutwell and Treasurer Spinner this morning upon the mutiand reasurer Spinier to the Collector exhibited specimens of the notes that had been returned to him as a public depositary by Assistant Treasurer Van Dyck as not receivable. General Spin-

Senator Grimes and family will leave New York on the 24th of April for Europe.

THE REVOLUTION IN THE NAVY.

The Staff Officers Set Back-Work in the Dockyards-The Old Arks of the Navy to be

Turned Into Flying Clippers.

Washington, April, 6 1869.

The bill of Senator Grimes reorganizing the rank of staff officers in the navy possesses an interest for the naval service which outsiders entirely fail to apor an officer in command of a ship to possess absolute and unquestioned authority in every-thing pertaining to his vessel. In fact, to be a thorough and successful commander he must wield his power like an autocrat, and few nothing under heaven but the untrammelled au-thority of the commander can save the vessel from ments put in force by Grandfather Weiles, of giving equal rank with the commanders of vessels. Welles

staff officers who attain a certain grade of semiority equal rank with the commanders of vessels. Welles' plan has done a great deal to sow the seeds of ill feeling between the line and staff officers of the navy, and has without doubt been detrimental to the best interests, the discipline, the efficiency and the general morale of the service. The line officers in the navy hold the same relative rank to the staff as line officers in the navy hold the same relative rank to the staff as line officers in the army; yet who would gravely propose to put the surgeon of a regiment on the same level of command as the colonel. Yet this was exactly the status of the hitherto existing regulations in the navy. After a certain term of service a surgeon, paymaster or engineer took assimilated rank with commanders unight be on board the one vessel at the same time.

The sensible way of settling the matter is that which Senator Grimes proposes of giving staff officers rank in their own corps as inspectors, surgeons, staff surgeons, &c. The other plan can alone breed dissension and demoralization. The recent order of Secretary Borle has of course carried dismay into the ranks of the staff officers, and they fill the air with lamentations over their inexorable fate, for those surgeons, paymasters and chief engineers, who ranked as captains, are put back to the rank of commanders and leutenant commanders are put back to the rank of commanders and seistant surgeons, passed assistant paymasters and second assistant surgeons, assistant paymasters and second assistant surgeons, assistant paymasters and second assistant surgeons, assistant paymasters and second assistant engineers, who ranked as masters, are feduced to the rank of ensigns, or next above midshipmen; and the staff shall always be junior to the assimilated rank of the line. Over this cruel order there is great walling and weeping, because, as you know, rank like power, is a timp to be relinquished only with regret.

sels. Steam is hereafter to be economized, and those vessels that have heretofore groped along under steam merely will now consitute a fleet of Alabamas in their speed, and like the flying Dutchman, will be here, there and e arwhere at the same time.

A plan has been sent to all our naval stations by which the hybrid rigs are to be transmuted, and in place of the lubberly old arks that fit the official Stars and Stripes of America we are to have vessels presenting an appearance as perfect and peautiful in the cuilline as the famous Yacht Henrietia. Already in the dock yards mass are being hoisted out and altered, sails enlarged, howsprits run out over the naked looking bows, handsome cutwaters added to have essels, heavy guns mounted in place of popguns, and in a few months we may here to have some vessels at least that can Young the cean without the use of coal, early is some hope also that out officers may recover that reputation for scamanship which they have so long enjoyed, and which it seemed to be Mr. Isherwood's desire to destroy.

One of the best things done by the department is the consigning of Mr. Isherwood to that oblivion which lits acts meril.

Order's have been issued, breaking up the abuses that have existed for years, reorganizing the navy, abolishing reculations in violation of haw, reorganizing the Navy Department, re-establishing authority of commanders of navy yards and placing the authority where it belongs, making critical examinations into all the different departments, giving orders with regard to equal distribution of service among officers of the navy, establishing a system of accountability in all pay departments. Hoards have also been established in the several navy yards are filled with old hulks, none of which can be sent to sen or used for any furpose. In all probability near seems to have a little life in it. Our navy yards are filled with old hulks, none of which can be sent to sen or used for any furpose. In all probability these rat traps will have to be soid or knocked to p

THE FORTY-FIRST CONGRESS

First Session.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, April 6, 1869. THE DEFICIENCY APPROPRIATION BILL.
Mr. FESSENDEN, (rep.) of Me., from the Committee

on Appropriations, reported the Deficiency Appropriation bill, with amendments.

COMPENSATION OF EMPLOYES OF THE SENATE. Mr. CRAGIN, (rep.) of N. H., from the special con mittee, made a report in regard to the mode of ap-pointments and the rates of compensation of the employes of the Senate, recommending retrench-ment chiefly by the non-employment of extra officers and assistants, and suggesting that Senators should add in the work by retraining from urging the Ser-geant-at-Arms to employ their triends when he had no need of their services. The report shows that the official expenses of the Senators per capita are about three times as much as those of the members of the House.

OCEAN FOSTAGE.

of the House.

Mr. Ramser, (rep.) of Alinn., from the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads, presented a comminention from the Postmaster General in relation to cheap ocean postage.

Mr. Sumner, (rep.) of Mass., said there was a movement on foot in England to secure penny ocean postage, and expressed the opinion that if our Postal Department should give us three cent ocean postage it would be a great timing to accomplish.

FAYMENT OF GOVENNENT EMPLOYES IN THE SOUTH
EAN STATES.

Mr. SHERMAN, (rep.) of Ohlo, from the Committee on Finance, reported back without amendment the bill authorizing payment to be made for certain ser-

on Finance, reported back without amendment the bill authorizing payment to be made for certain services rendered to the United States in the late insurrectionary States. It authorizes the heads of the several executive departments to pay to officers and employees of the United States who failed to take the oath prescribed by the act of July 7, 1862, such sums

criminal proceedings against all of them who have done so.

Mr. Stewart said he would be in favor of the amendment, because it seemed to him a proposition in the interest of the United States which the original bili certainly was not.

Mr. Thayer, (rep.) of Neb., asked the Senators from Nevada (Mr. Stewart) and Kentucky (Mr. Davis) whether they would object to including the Central Pacific Company in the amendment offered by the latter.

Mr. Stewart said he had no objection.

Mr. Davis said he had none, either. He was in favor of the discovery of all thieves and punishing them.

The amendment obsered by Mr Sherman (published in the proceedings of yesterday) was modified at the suggestion of Mr. Williams, so us to direct the President to fix the norm to f junction according to the legal rights of the respective roads, and was then adopted by a vote of—yeas 53 to mays 6. The latter were Messrs. Davis, howard, McDonald, Morton, Nye and Osborn.

The amendment of Mr. Davis, as above, was then offered and agreed to.

The amendment of Mr. Davis, as above, was then offered and agreed to.

Mr. Howard, (rep.) of Mich., then moved to strike out a portion of the amendment and insert his amendment offered yesterlay, naming the officers who shall consultate the Board of Commissioners, the same list in yesterday's report, with the addition of General Canby, and directing them to fix the point of junction on the line approved by the Secretary of the Interior.

their part was that they wanted to get possession of ogden, the meeting point or junction of the two roads, and keep the Ceatral company from enjoying any of, the advantages that it would derive from having its eastern terminus at that point.

Mr. Constanc, (rep.) of N. Y., said he would not vote for the second section of the bill in any of the proposed forms, nor would he allow such legislation for or against any corporation or individual, to pass without earnessity protesting against it.

EXECUTIVE SPECTOR and at the minutes to four P. M. the Senate went into executive session.

past seven was carried, and at five minutes to four P. M. the Senate went into executive session.

Evening Session.

Mr. Chandler, (rep.) of Mich., from the Committee on Commerce, reported a Joint resolution extending the time for the completion of the Portage and Lake Superior Ship Canal, and it was passed.

Mr. Monalle, (rep.) of Vt., from the Committee on Finance, reported adversely the Joint resolution to authorize the importation free of duty of works of art intended for free exhibition. The motion was indefinitely postponed.

Mr. Rieg, (rep.) of Ark., called up the bill to extend the time for the construction of the Luttle Rock and Fort Smith Railroad, which was passed.

On motion of Mr. Arborr. (rep.) of N. C., the bill to remove political disabilities from certain persons named in therein, was taken up and passed.

The bill for the relief of Halmon Duncad, of Kentucky, was also amended and passed.

The consideration of the Joint resolution to protect the interests of the United States in the Pacific Kaliroad was then resumed.

Mr. Sherman offered an amendment to the point grant mandment of Mr. Howard modifying it so as to authorize the President to appoint a board of commissioners simply to examine and report upon the condition of the Pacific Railroad, out not to do anything to fix the point of junction.

Mr. Howard declined to accept the amendment because his object was to settle the polat of junction by legislation.

Mr. Wilson, (rep.) of Mass., said that the five directors appointed to take zero of the Interests of

because his object was to settle the point of junction by legislation.

Mr. Wilson, (rep.) of Mass., said that the five directors appointed to take care of the interests of the United States were manimous in urging action upon this bill. He beneved that those gentlemen knew what the interests of the country in this matter were, and that the Senate ought to act without further delay.

irther delay.
Mr. Shrishan advocated his amendment.
Mr. Nrs followed in a general attack upon the
anagement of the Union Pacide Railroad.
At twenty minutes past ten o'clock the Senate ad-

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, April 6, 1869. THE NINTH CENSUS.

The House proceeded to consider the bill pro-

viding for taking the ninth and subsequent censuses. Mr. GARFIELD, (rep.) of Ohio, took the floor to explain and advocate the bill. He said that the implain and advocate the bill. He said that the importance of a bill on the subject of the census could not be overra'ed. He should not have taken the floor out for the request of the Chairman of the Census Committee (Mr. stokes), because he (Mr. Garfield) had been chairman of that committee last session. He reminded the House of the remarkable fact that the constitution of modern government that provided in itself for the taking of the census. They were living under a new dispensation of government, in which population was the great source of wealth as power. He believed the time was coming when every legislator must come furnished with facts, not theories—coming with a great array of facts exhibiting the wants, the wealth, the industry, the tendeucy and progress of the people for whom he proposes to legislate. If he came without them he would be unfit for his place. This was the age of satistics. Who could doubt that the next census would develop have important truths concerning the situation of the people than any census that had ever been taken before? In regard to representative being a fixed number, the basis of representation should be fixed. The committee had chosen as that basis one hundred and fity thousand. This would give for the next decade two portance of a bill on the subject of the census could

Agreed to.

Mr. BUTLER suggested as a substitute for the sixth section an amendment providing that the census shall be taken by the assessors and assistant assessors of internal revenue in their several districts, without additional compensation, and that for the

Mr. PAINE, (rep.) of Wis. from the same commit-tee, reported that Mr. McCraine, claiming a seat from the Fifth Congressional district of Louisiana, is not eligible to a seat in the House. Laid on the

from the Pifth Congressional district of Louisiana, is not cligible to a seat in the House. Laid on the table.

Mr. Sargeant, (rep.) of Cal., introduced a bill repealing an act of the New Mexico Lerislature imposing a capitation tax on boying califib. Passed.

The Eight House Law.

Mr. Niblack, (dem.) of Ind., asked leave to introduce a resolution instruction the Judiciary Committee to inquire as to having luin daily wages paid for eight hours? labor.

Mr. Dawies, (rep.) of Mass., said that a similar resolution had been adopted at the beginning of this and of the last session, but that the Judiciary Committee, for some reason which me did not understand, had failed to report.

Mr. Betler, (rep.) of Mass., remarked that the reason was, that the committee could not get the floor.

The House then, at a quarter before two o'clock, went into Committee of the Whole, Mr. Judd in the chair, on the Senate amendments to

THE INDIAN APPROPRIATION FILL.

Mr. Dawies, Chairman of the Committee on Appropriations, proceeded to give the history of the new Indian treaties for which the Senate amendments provided ap, ropriations. He showed under what extravignit riess these treaties had been made, and reminded the House that its action upon them now would bend the government for the next thirty years. It might not be improper, he said, with entire respect to the Senate, to invoke at the hands of the House a careful attention to those items and these treaties, particularly when they read in 4ne Globe that whatever ratification those treaties received was at the hands of two or three or half a dozen of the seventy men constituting that body, and that the Senate ameniments were voted, one atter another, by ayes 2, noes 2, the Vice Frescient giving the casting vote.

Mr. Dawies thanked Mr. Brooks for anticipating what he was himself going to easy. He had read

Mr. Broons, (iem.) of N. Y., called attention to the fact that one of the leading amendments of the senate, appropriating \$100.00, was adopted in that way.

Mr. Dawis thanked Mr. Brooks for anticipating what he was himself going to say. He had read from the Globe the official report of the Senate proceedings, some extracts ve itying the statements made. Anything, however, was better than a breach of pingited liath. As far as he himself was concerned he had no difficulty on that point. If those Indian tribes were treated as independent nations with whom freaties could be made it was because Congress chose to make them so. They were subject to the law of the land, if Congress should so declare. He admitted that the Indians could be magnified into an independent contracting power, and that the government might ound itself solemnly to carry out the obligations made with them, and not until then that the Indians stood in that position.

Mr. Dawis replied that he had put it to the House that it was an act of Congress alone that those indian treaties could become a law of the land. The crisis was now on the Indians: they were fleeing from hunting ground to hunting ground. The crisis was now on the Indians: they were fleeing from hunting ground to hunting ground. The crisis was now on the Indians: they were fleeing from hunting ground to hunting ground, from mountain to valley, and from valley back to mountain, pursued by that onward wave which was as sure to overtake and overwhelm them as the waves of the delinge rose over the heights and mountains to the world in older hime. What was to be done with the Indians: To light them would be worse, a hundred fold, than even to ratify those treaties. The Committee on Appropriation of two million dollars, to be piaced in the hands of the President of the United States, with full authority, according to his discretion and judgment and under his official responsibility, to maintain peace with the indians. to promote civilization among them, to engate the median of the president

when there were but two senators in the chamber—
one acting as the Senate and the other as chairman
of the committee.

Mr. Clarke asked what treaty that was Mr. Buttler all not reciblect, but it was 'n
treaty
which was now one of the 'supreme laws of the
land." He pointed to the fact that north of the
United States boundry line there was no Indian
war, that in the Russian Possessions there was
no Indian war; but that in our borders there was
no Indian war; but that in our borders there was
always Indian war, and that immediately after our
acquisition of Alaska mielligence came of Indian
starvation and Indian war there. All this he attributed to the victous system of making treaties
with and appropriations for the Indians. He hoped
the House would stand up against those new Indian
treaties as firm as the "rock of ages." He proposed
to stay here if necessary all summer, so as to have
proper legislation for the gayernment of the indians,
Without disposing of the bil the committee rose.

The First Louisian Disfarder Confessed ElecTION CASE.

Mr. Paine, from the Election case from the Pirst
Congressional district of Louisana that the claimant,
St. Martin, is unable to take the test oath. The repore was laid on the table.

The House then, at five o'clock, took a recess till
half-past seven o'clock, the evening session to be for
the consideration of the Indian Appropriation bill.

Evening Session.

The House resumed its session at half-past seven

Evening Session.

Evening Session.

The House resumed its session at half-past seven in Committee of the Whole—Mr. Jupp in the chair—on the Indian Appropriation bill, the question being on the amendment offered by Mr. Dawes placing \$2,000,000 at the disposal of the President to preserve the peace among the Indians.

Mr. Becx, (dem.) of Ky., argued in support of the amendment offered by Mr. Dawes. The senate had adde 4 \$3,600,000 to the bill as it passed the House. The Committee on Appropriations felt satisfied that it was impossible between this and Saturday next to look into all these items, and that the only course left was to bridge over the difficulties between now and December.

left was to bridge over the difficilities between now and December.

Mr. Lawrences thought there was a principle underlying the bill of the utmost importance to the whole country. The issue between the House and the Senate was whether the House was bound to carry out the stipulations in the treaties made by the Senate, or whether the House should reserve to Eself the right of passing its judgments on the matter. For his part, he was opposed to the amendments put on the bill by the Senate, and he held that the House was not bound by these treaties to vote an appropriation of members, and he held that the flows was not bound by these treaties to vote an appropriation of members, and the held that the flower was not bound by these treaties to vote an appropriation of members, and the held that the hought Congress could perfect an indian policy before its adjournment, next Saturday.

Mr. Lawrence replied in the negative, but said he would have the resolution for adjournment rescinded, the commented on the action of the Committee on Appropriations, in delivering over the Indians to the President without chart or compass to guide him. He referred to the terms of an Indian treaty as published in the New York Berald of the 22d day of February last, and said that the lobby was held operating.

Mr. Dickey, (rep.) of Pa.—What for?

grees.

Mr. LAWRENCE denied saying that money was offered to members of the House or Senate; he had only said that the lobby was at work to carry that

only said that the loosy was treaty through. The question was taken on increasing the appropriation to \$2,500,000, and it was rejected.

The question was then taken on the amendment offered by Mr. Dawes as a substitute for all the senate amendments, making appropriations under senate amendments, making appropriations under

in December aget.

The Senare amendments were then taken up in their order, and were disposed of in the manner recommended by the Committee on Appropriations, twenty-two of them being concurred in and 103 for-

concurred in.

The committee then rose, and the House at a quarter past ten o'clock adjourned.

The vote in the House is to be taken to-morrow on the House is to be taken to-morrow on the House in the House is to be taken to-morrow on the House in the House is to be taken to-morrow on the House in the House is to be taken to-morrow on the House in the House in the House is the House in the House at a quarter in the House in the Ho

TWITCHELL AND HIS CONFESSION.

[From the Philadelphia Press, April 6.]
Yesterday afteration two friends of George S.
Twitchell, Jr., visited him at the County Prison and
eagared in a conversation, he having expressed a
desire to explain the statement made on Saturday.
The following interrogatories and the replies
thereto we give for what they are worth:—
Q. Is the statement made on Saturday of your
own composition, and without any influence whatever? A. It was my own entrely, and on Saturday
I asked for Mr. Perkins to be present, along with Mr.
Bringhurst, at the reading of it.
Q. Did you on any occasion ever before know Mrs.
Twitchell to leave her bed after retiring? A. Yes; I
have known Mrs. Twitchell frequently to leave the
room, and also have known her to be gone sometimes for over an hour, conversing with Mrs. Hil;
but on this evening in question I fell asleep oftthe lounge and cannot say whether she left the room
or not.
O. How do you account for the blood on your

the lounge and cannot say whether she left the room or not.

Q. How do you account for the blood on your shirt and person? A. All I can say to that is that in itting up the body to throw it out of the window I caught hold of the head and shoulders, the heaviest portion, and my while the feet.

Q. Was Mrs. Hill dead when you threw her out of the window? A. As far as I am able to judge Mrz. Hill was dead when I lifted up the body.

Q. Where was Mrs. Twitcheli when she called you?

A. She was in the entry at the end of the staircasd leading up into our room.

Q. Can you account for the poker in the yard? A. I cannot; I new nothing of a poker until after our arrest.

I cannot; I new nothing of a poker until after our arrest.

Q. How about the ashes on the window sill? A. I was smoking after tea, as it was my usual custom, and I presume I left them there.

Twitchell here added:—"I did not entertain the alightest idea that my statement would after my situation, as far as the law went, but made it to have entire beace with my dod, and, did not bunk it would be published until after my execution. My reasons for not stating it sooner were shaply these—that I fully expected my wife to come forward and state all, and not leave me to perform the unpleasant duty; but her absenting herself from me, and her actions so unnatural to me, and in such a position, have compelled me to come forward and state all I know, which I did on Saturday. I would state also, gentlemen, that if these statements can be said by my wife to want foundation, and are incorrect, let her come forward and day.

The Twitchell Case and the Twitchell Family,

The Twitchell Case and the Twitchell Family...

A correspondent of the Washington Chronicle furnishes that paper with the following:

Miss — of this city, knew both Twitchell and his wife, and from her I learned the following facts about them:—The murdered woman, Mrs. Hill, formerly kept a house of assignation, or prostitution, in this city. She represented to her daughter that she was her aunt, and it is only within a few years that Mrs. Twitchell accidentally ascertained from some old letters that her putative aunt was really her mother, and that her father was a former member of congress from Onio. This discovery caused a quarrel with her mother, which was frequently renewed up to the time of the latter's death. Mrs. Twitchell was a sort of housesceper for Twitchell's father, and aspired to marriage with him; but he refused, on the ground that she was not kind to the chieren. Thereupon sic, though many years his senior, transferred acceptors to her present husband and secured him. A sister of his, a girl perfectly neathly and well, incurred her displeasure by her opposition to the match it think it was), and she died very suddenly and under circumstances indicating poison. Though nothing was ever done about it a good many of the neighbors suspected Mrs. Twitchell at the time; and when Mrs. Hill was murdered they remembered the death of the young Miss Twitchell. My informant, on reading the account of Mrs. Hill was further at the time; and when Mrs. Hill was murdered they remembered the death of the young Miss Twitchell: George never could by e done it; and he is just that sort of a fellow that he will think it maniy and generous to shield his wife and hang for it hinself. But some day sie will be found to have done the deed. This lady's statement at the time impressed me, and I remember to have remarked that Mrs. Twitchell's conduct at the time of their arrest seemed to corroborate them. They were then enty of private interest. Now they seem to be efpublic importance and I communicate them to you,